Amnoements and Meetings.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—English Opera: "The Behemian Girl." Miss Kellogg.

BAIN HALL -At 230 and at 8 : The Pilgrim. Boorn's THEATER.—At 1:39 and at 8; "La Fémme de Fen." Mrs. J. B. Booth. COLOMBUM.—At 12 and at 8: "Cyclorama of London by

DALT'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.-At 1:30 and at 8: "Man and Wife." ORAND OPERA HOUSE.—At 1:30 and at 8: "Humpty Dumpty Abroad." G. L. Fox.

Nunc's GARDEN.—At 1:33 and at 8: "The Belles of the Kitchen." The Vokes Family. OLYMPIC THEATER.-At 1:30 and at 8: "Novelty Enter-STEINWAY HALL -Concert. Theodore Thomas.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,-At [2:30 and at 8: Varie-Union Square Theater .- At 1:30 and at 8: "Led Astray.

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During the construction of the front of the new Tribune building. The Tribune Office may be found in the first building in the rear on Spruce-st. The Tribune Counting Room is on the first floor, and is entered at the second door down Spruce-st. from the old site.

New-Bork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1874.

TRIPLE SHEET.

cripps ceremony between the Duke of Edit was performed at St. Petersburg yesterday afternoon. There were great festivities in Russia and England. Mr. George H. Whalley was imprisoned for commenting upon the Tichborne case, - Ex-President Baez, in his version of the Dominican revolution, claims to have acted from patriotic motives. === It is re ported that a Spanish column has been defeated in Cubs. - The Pope is again slightly iil. - Pauline Lucca has been sued in England by Max Maretzek.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Thurman presented a pe tition for an examination into the affairs of the govern ment of the District of Columbia; Mr. Frelinghuysen Introduced a bill to facilitate the distribution of public documents; the bill to protect the passes of the Missis-sippi was discussed and finally recommitted; Mr. Stewart spoke in favor of free banking; the resolution of the Finance Committee was postponed till Tuesday next; the bill to pay the bonds of the Louisville and Portland Canal was passed; the Post Route bill was taken up and after a discussion passed. The consideration of the West Virginia contested case was resumed in the House.

The coal strike in the Schuylkill region is to be settled by the adoption of the basis of 1873. The proposed Constitutional amendments were discussed in both pranches of the State Legislature. - The bodies of the Stamese twins have been preserved with a view to a post-morton examination in the interests of science. President Grant is said to be in favor of a new

The German Freethinkers' Union made a futile effort hold a mass meeting to protest against the action of the police at Tompkins-square. —— Speculation was stimulated by the prepayment of the Lake Shore Railgroad obligations to the Union Trust Company, and a 3 cent money market was predicted. ber cent money market & Macy's creditors held a consultation in re-The discontinuance of work on the parade-ground was condemned in some quarters. == The apportionments for the support of the departments of the City Government in Brooklyn have been found to be too low. A rich manufacturer died suddenly in a bathhome. - Gold, 1114, 1114, 1114. Thermometer, 560

Ex-President Baez, finding this latitude more congenial than that of Santo Domingo, has parrived in New-York. His version of the late tumultuous events in the Republic of which the was Chief Magistrate is given on another page of THE TRIBUNE to-day. It is a curious and interesting story, and, whatever may be said of its value, is a picturesque chapter in the history of the Republic.

There is still hope for reform in Philadelphia. Col. Biddle, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, declines "to be put in a hole," as Mayor Stokley would say. He doubtless sees that his nomination is not so much even as a barren bonor. It would have the effect of keeping his own party together, defeating the reform movement, and reelecting Mayor Stokley. This is the chance for the people. The withdrawal of Col. Biddle leaves his party free to take advantage of the popular disgust with the Ring compact the union of all rightminded men, and help nominate a people's candidate, who shall be elected in the interest of a pure and honest government.

An excellent paper on the rights of the insane, on our second page, sets forth a principle ence, were simply a reserve accumulated for so evident that it can scarcely meet denial the purpose of being reissued by the Secretary charge of the Parks, and it rosts with them to get ever even on a demand for vindica-

Insanity is now universally recognized as a disease, and to claim that its victims should have the benefit of methodical and skillful medical treatment with a view to their recovery, is to ask nothing more than simple justice for one of the most afflicted classes of our fellow men. In stating the grounds of this appeal, Dr. Parigot draws evidence from his abundant experience of the management of the insane in Europe, where he had the supervision of what is called a Gheel-an open-air asylum, or rather a village-in which the unfortunates are placed to board among families.

As the curiously complicated West Virginia election cases have come up in the House of Representatives for settlement, the exposition of the questions involved, which is published on the fourth page of THE TRIBUNE, will be found interesting. Two elections were held in 1878, one in August and one in October. The State is entitled to three members in Congress; consequently there are two sets of claimants to seats, one from each election; but Mr. Frank Hereford, from the HId District, happens to have been chosen at both elections. The validity of the claims of the other contestants must be decided by the House, which must pass upon the validity of the two elections. The adoption of a new Constitution has thrown the election laws of West Virginia into confusion for some time.

It is interesting to note the progress in England of what may be called the American view respecting intoxicating liquors. Few here are found to deny their injurious effects; there, not long ago, eminent members of the medical profession sided with the opponents of restricting the sale of liquor by law. To-day we print an important paper by Dr. Dickinson from The London Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, in which the tests of statistical and medical science are applied to the question whether the free use of alcoholic stimulants induces disease and shortens life. The notion of applying these researches specially to the class that deals in liquors, is certainly ingenions. Nothing could be more definite than the results attained by this investigation, which will furnish a powerful weapon to the friends of temperance throughout the world.

On our third and fourth pages to-day we publish some interesting correspondence from Eugland, France and Cuba. Our London correspondent shows very clearly that Radicalism is slowly gaining ground in England. An indication of this may be found in the fact that some of the London journals, which affected to disregard the agitations of radical leaders, have at last been obliged to devote to their speeches the same space given to cabinet ministers. The claims of the ex-Empress Eugenie upon France have given our Paris correspondent occasion to describe how a law may be construed to mean one thing in the case of one dynasty and something else in the case of another dynasty. The financial embarrassments of the Government in Cuba are explained by a Havana correspondent in a way to suggest very strongly that the commercial interests of the country will be subjected to almost ruinous burdens.

In a letter from Mr. Welch, one of the original Indian Commission, addressed to the President and quoted by THE TRIBUNE, serious charges were made against the financial management of the Indian service. It was particularly noted by Mr. Welch that the socalled bills for "incidentals" were sometimes of very doubtful character. The Indian Bureau is now before Congress with another deficiency of more than half a million dotlars. Congress has always responded to the calls of the Bureau, which have neither been light nor infrequent. There is, or should be, a limit to the cost of the Indian service; but these deficiencies come in regularly for relief; and the most considerable item in these is the "inci-"dental expense account" to which ex-Commissioner Welch has called attention. Conwith an honest intention of stopping them we are told. Here is a chance to dry up one stream through which the public cash is wasted.

CONGRESS AND THE GURRENCY-MR BOUTWELL.

The debates now almost daily going on in the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington on financial questions are certain, we think, to produce good in the end. It is impossible that sound opinions in regard to a matter of pure science, so clearly expressed as they have been by Senators Schurz, Fenton, Morrill, Sherman, and others, should not have weight with those who take interest in these important subjects. That interest is felt in them, even in Congress, is shown by the numerous interruptions and questionings to which the speakers are subjected. True, all this while the currency is being inflated, the Government is running in debt, and nothing is doing or seems likely to be done. And yet there is substantial progress. The resolutions of such bodies as the New-York Chamber of Commerce, the Boston Board of Trade, the Produce Exchange, and the National Board of Trade, in favor of a return to the specie basis, are conclusive evidence that the mass of conservative merchants and business men of the country wish to go no further in the experiment with paper money. We regret most deeply that an excellent opportunity of doing something to give value and stability to our currency has been worse than wasted by Congress and the Administration; yet he must be blind indeed who cannot see that public interest in these mat ters increases, that more earnest thought is employed on the problem than ever before, and that the influential part of the press is almost a unit on the side of fair dealing between the Government and the holders of its suspended paper. Add to these encouraging circumstances the fact that the history of all civilized nations teaches that the persistent use of irredeemable paper money is injurious to the growth of the country, hurtful to its credit, baneful to its morals, and a source of weakness both in peace and war.

But there are exceptions to the law of universal progress. Four years ago, when Mr. Boutwell made his first report as Secretary of the Treasury, he asked Congress to give him power to contract the currency at the rate of three million dollars a month. Now nothing is so dreadful to him as the idea of withdrawing any portion of the paper money from circulation. Yet still he fancies that he is the advocate of honest money and a return to specie payments. He calls himself an enemy to inflation, forgetting that it was under his administration of the Treasury that the discovery was made that the forty-four millions greenbacks withdrawn and canceled by Mr. McCulloch, and treated by Congress and Mr. Boutwell himself as having no exist-

advocate of the do-nothing policy who arrogated power of his own volition to create laws and to authorize himself to do whatever Congress, by a vote of both houses, did not expressly forbid, after he had signified his purpose! It was thus he legalhis bargains with the Syndicate and sanctioned that most pernicious inflation of the currency which is now being consummated in the teeth of the laws and Constitution of this Republic, and in violation of the solemn declarations of Congress "to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of United States notes in coin."

According to Mr. Bontwell, we are to stand still and be gradually moved round into the region of specie payments. Being in New-Jersey, we are to be slowly moved westward until we reach New-York. Not to mention the present inflation, which Congress is about to legalize, there are already half a dozen well defined schemes of the same kind, of which at least one it is thought will certainly pass Congress. We mean the addition of twentyfive millions to the circulation of the National Banks. The next project is a "temporary' currency loan, payable, like the greenback, at the pleasure of the Government, which the National Banks are to be allowed to count as part of their reserve. This will set free fifty millions more, and be an inflation to that extent. The truth of the matter is that Mr. Boutwell's argument is just as good for the inflationists as it is for their opponents. If we are to believe that this country cannot stand a gradual withdrawal of the excess of paper money with which it is afflicted, it is but a short move further to be convinced that the paper money must be increased with the growth of population, and but a step more to be persuaded that the currency should increase with the paper-money prices of land and stocks. Four years ago Mr. Boutwell believed in contraction. Now he believes in doing nothing, except to manage the "reserve" according to a set of rules, of which, though purely the product of his own brain, he talks as though they had the force of statute law. What policy he will recommend four years hence it would be idle to conjecture.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF EDIN. BURGH

The royal marriage yesterday was celebrated with universal expressions of rejoicing in the two great Empires. It is not probable that a single Hodge in England or Ivan in Russia imagines the wedding of the Queen's son and the Czar's daughter is going to do him any good. But it is not to be de nied that mingled with the official parade and pomp, which is paid for out of the public treasury, there is a great deal of sincere sympathy with their royal families in their festivities, among the common people of these widely different countries. England, standing at the head of modern civilization, and Russia, so recently admitted into the circle of civilized nations that she can hardly be counted among them, have this characteristic in common, that loyalty still survives in both countries, as yet but little affected by the analytic spirit of the age. There is nothing like it elsewhere in Europe. In Spain they engage and discharge their kings with little more ceremony than their coachmen. In France the people want no king at all, and even the Conservatives, who conspired to bring in a monarch, dropped him when he began to talk nonsense-which was unreasonable. The firmest supporters and most efficient champions which the King of Italy has ever had, have been those liberal and practical statesmen who cared nothing for him except as a convenient instrument and symbol under which to fight the battle of the liberation of Italy. Among the Germans there is still much genuine, superstitions loyalty, mixed with the more liberal elements which have destroyed a host of little despotisms to build up the Empire. But nowhere is the crown so revered as in England, the country of Locke, and Mill and Buckle, the nursing mother of all modern liberties, and in Russia, where the souls of his subjects.

There is no significance in this marriage except what it derives from the official pomp and this instinctive movement of loyal sympathy among the populations. England is not wedding Russia. The two countries will be as ready to fight if the soldiers of the Czar menace the Indian possessions of the English Empress, or if their interests are found to come into conflict upon the lower Danube, as they have ever been in the past. The fact that the Princess Royal of England was also Crown Princess of Prussia did not prevent her father-in-law from expropriating the blind King of Hanover when he wanted his kingdom, although the act was bitterly displeasing to the dispossessed monarch's English cousins. In fact, there has grown up such a densely ramified system of intermarriages among the royal families of Europe, that if ties of blood could keep sovereigns from fighting, the Peace Society would have nothing further to do. But the King of Prussia, when he drove the Emperor of Austria out of the German Confederation and crushed his military power on the field of Sadowa, was not restrained by the thought that it was his nephew he was trying to destroy. The questions which now enter into international relations are so fully understood and discussed by the people and their deputies that no merely family interests can now materially affect them. So that the marriage yesterday will have no more effect upon the politics of the world than that of any two well-born and wealthy young people would have. It has not even the slightest interest which attaches to the union of those of alien blood-for they are both Germans. The Duke of Edinburgh is not English, and the few drops of Russian blood in the veins of the Princess Maria Alex androvna can scarcely tinge the temperament derived from a long line of Teutonic ancestors.

FREE SPEECH AND THE POLICE. The letter of Mr. John Swinton, which we published yesterday, presented, in the writer's usual vigorous manner, the case which a few clever and sincere men are trying to make against the city and the police authorities in reference to the Tompkins-square fracas. They urge that it is the right of free assembly which is denied by the city authorities and interfered with by the police. It is not desirable that the real question should be confused by this suggestion. The public parks are for the recreation of the people in general and it is not the right of a few men without permission to take possession of any of them for the purpose of holding meetings to advocate their own views. There are lofficers duly appointed and commissioned to take

of the Treasury at his pleasure. It was this to give or refuse permission for such meetings. As little is it a natural right for any body of citizens to take possession of the public streets whenever for any purpose they may choose to parade. The streets are not intended primarily for any such use. They are meant for the convenience of the great body of the population, and permissions should be very carefully and sparingly given for processions which interrupt the course of business and annoy all who take no part in them. These general principles have no reference to the purposes of the meeting in Tompkins-square. In fact, it was so promptly dispersed that it had no time to develop its true character. If, as has been asserted, the object of its organizers was to lead a disorderly crowd down to the City Hall, to make a demonstration against the municipal officers, it was certainly another reason why it should have been dispersed. But a sufficient answer to all those who call the dispersion an outrage upon free speech, is that the meeting was held contrary to law. Whether the police acted with discretion in their manner of breaking up the assemblage is a matter upon which we have already expressed a serious doubt. But even if their conduct was all it is accused of being, that involves nothing but an inquiry into the means employed by them. The meeting, having been forbidden, was unlawful, and the law would have suffered if

PERSONAL STRUCTURE L'UNE DESCRIPTION MARIE

the meeting had been allowed to proceed. The attempted demonstration last night was a very different matter. The German Free-Thinkers had contracted for a hall, which the proprietor refused to open. He is said to have taken this course at the suggestion of the police authorities; but that is his own affair, and he is clearly responsible to the persons to whom he rented his room for his failure to keep his contract. If they seek redress in a proper manner, they will doubtless obtain it. This is not a government of castes or classes, as these rhetorical self-styled laboring men are fond of asserting. The American people believe in law as thoroughly as any in the world. A man's views of government, society, or religion will not harm him before the courts. It is not within the proper jurisdiction of the municipal authorities to establish an inquisition into the probable character of the speeches which are to be made at public meetings, and no one has ever asserted that it was. But it is their duty to guard the public property and places, to guarantee the free circulation of the streets, and to lay their hands and their clubs, if necessary, upon all who violate the laws.

A CLEAN BREAST.

The Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback has made a clean breast of it. And thereupon have happened two surprises. Senator Morton, to whom he made the clean breast, was surprised, and with his surprise there seems to have been mingled a feeling somewhat akin to disgust. At this the Hon. Mr. Pinchback was surprised. Precisely how the two statesmen sat and contemplated each other after the revelations were made we are not informed. But it could not have been other than a most interesting tableau. The reporter of the Associated Press informs us that Senator Morton, having just heard "certain damaging reports about the election," sent for Mr. Pinchback to make inquiries about them. Mr. Morton must be a little "hard of hearing." These damaging reports, which have just reached him, and which the Hon. Mr. Pinchback admits to be true, were published in the special correspondence of THE TRIBUNE from New-Orleans last Summer. They have been rife in Louisiana ever since the occurrences to which they relate transpired, and no one has ever, so far as we know. denied them. But they have only just reached the ears of Mr. Morton.

Doubtless Pinchback answered the summons of the Senator, whom he looked upon as his champion, with cheerful alacrity. And having lounged about Washington long enough to learn something of the antecedents of the leading statesmen, and the means by which make a living, and who are consequently apt they obtained their preferment, he naturally enough supposed he was entirely safe in disclosing the methods and processes of his own Autocrat is absolute master of the bodies and advancement. It is not difficult to believe that he told his little story with a quiet chuckle over his own smartness, and a complacent assurance that the Indiana Senator would find in it additional reasons for rewarding so efficient a political manager with a seat in the Senate. It is safe to say that he reckoned upon advancing himself in the good graces of Mr. Morton, and making good his own title to the name of leading statesman, by relating how he had cheated everybody and won his way by cunning rascality. That the revelation should surprise a politician like Mr. Morton bewildered him. That a member of a Senate in which Patterson sits and over which Carpenter presides should pretend to be disgusted at so plain a tale was incomprehensi-

ble. And so the two surprised each other. Upon this state of facts Mr. Morton has abandoned the attempt to seat Pinchback upon the prima facis case afforded by his credentials, and has asked that the matter be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections to make inquiry as to the questionable practices by which the election was secured. The abandonment of his case u pon what he considers so slight a pretext has aroused the ire of the Louisiana gentleman, and he is reported to be prancing around at a lively rate, threatening damaging disclosures concerning the operations of Louisiana politicians. No' doubt he can if he is so disposed tell some very interesting stories on that head, as he has been inside Louisiana politics far enough and long enough to have gathered a great variety of valuable, information concerning the habits and practices of the leading persons who govern the State and divide among themselves the

It is too late now to 'retrieve the blunder into which his too-confiding nature led him. The statement in last evening's dispatches, that his friends deny that he made any confession, is too plainly an afterthought-in the language of the street, "too thin." The explanation that Senator Morton's motion to recommit alarmed him, and induced his threats of turning on the Kellogg party, will not do. The desire of Pinchback's friends that the case shall be fought out on its merits will probably be gratified, and no man knows its merits now better than Senator Morton. Pinch had better go right on with his exposure. The only thing he can do to give himself any satisfaction is to break the party crockery, and that is an exercise which a great many better men than he have found to be very delightful. There is a bare possibility that the Committee on Privileges and Elections may vindicate" him without examining the evidence; that is getting to be a common practice in the Senate, but we fear his clean breast

tion. It seems a great pity about Pinch. He gushed too much.

PROCTOR-AG ASSIZ. There is no science that has been more illuminated than astronomy, by the discoveries of the last ten or fifteen years. But while the number of novel facts has been that rapidly increasing, and announcement after anyouncement has added to our knowledge of the starry depths, the application of what we have acquired - the advance of great principles in science - has been comparatively less fortunate. It is time that all these shining threads which have come down to us from the skies should be woven into fabrics of definite form. What Mr. Proctor has done for us in the course of lectures which he has just concluded, is to exhibit to us so far as they have been put together, these fabrics -theories that may or may not stand the strain of coming years, but which now seem marvelous in their compactness and beauty. Hence the freshness and charm of these lectures; their freedom from what is now the commonplace knowledge of the text-books; and a certain rush and vitality about them, as ifwhich was the case-there were not time enough to tell their mighty tale. To this story of the heavens, in issuing these

lectures in the form of an extra, we have added some chapters from the teachings of one who knew more of this globe and the life that dwells and has dwelt upon it, than any other man of this generation. We feel assured that thousands will welcome our publication of several of the lectures of Prof. Agassiz to the students of the Anderson School of Natural History on Penikese Island. Very little that was there said by that great teacher has hitherto found its way into print. Our reports of these lectures have been obtained from students present at their delivery, and while in some instances fragmentary, they are in others remarkably complete. Agassiz has touched upon a wide range of topics, and brightened what he has touched. Nowhere do we find such incisive remarks that go to the very root of the matter, as in this series of instructions wherein teachers are taught so that they in turn may teach; are told of the best means of advancing their pupils in knowledge, the best books to select, the dangers to avoid. The latest words of the old man eloquent will be found pregnant with the wisdom of his accumulated years.

The extra is a full TRIBUNE sheet of eight pages, largely illustrated, issued this morning. It is mailed free to any address on receipt of the price, ten cents. The entire series of Tribune extras, including this, (but excepting the Crédit Mobilier report), is sent to any address upon receipt of one dollar.

PRESBYTERIAN HOME MISSIONS.

As an adjunct to the statement which we made the other day in reference to the efforts of the Episcopal Church to Christianize the Indiaus, we call attention to the Report of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, which includes not only their recent attempts to bring the savage on our borders to a knowledge of the truth, but all that they have done for his neighbor, the white settler. The Cheyenne or Choctaw is quite as ready to draw conclusions as any shrewd white, and the direct preaching by half a dozen missionaries of the religion of Christ will count very little against the indirect testimony against it of the hordes of squatters, traders, Pikes, and ruffians who call themselves Christians, while their god is the whisky-flask, and their sole faith lies in the bowie-knife and game of grab. It is not easy for even the wellinstructed to separate a creed from its professors. For other reasons, too, the Great West offers the most urgent and remunerative field for Christian labor. Naturally the outguards of settlement are

the most reckless, vicious men in the country, who have drifted there to be free from restraint. Next to them are the emigrants from the older States whose immediate necessity is to tures defer to that, and defer so long that usually they are forgotten altogether. And back of these are the great masses of foreigners pouring into the country from both the Atlantic and Pacific shores, bringing with them every form of belief and non-belief under heaven. As long as Paganism crosses to our own threshold to be taught, it cortainly seems an economy of power to bring all our forces to bear on her here instead of attacking her at great disadvantage in her own habitation. Missionaries have been and are now sent out to Japan, India, and China, and maintained there at great expense, who may or may not possess the culture, the rare tact, and breeding which are as much necessary as holy zeal to insure success. The experiment has been, to speak moderately, a costly and doubtful one; but the churches have long made it with fervor and constancy of faith, especially the powerful sect whose record of home work is now before us. There would be no room, therefore, for excuse of any lukewarmness of zeal when the heathen actually come knocking at her doors. Indeed, should she give a feebler answer to John Chinaman, cobbling shoes or washing clothes in San Francisco, or to the poor settler's wife on the sage flats, who asks that her children may hear the hymns and prayers of her youth, than to the heathen in Greenland or Africa, there would be room for suspicion that the glamour of icy mountains and golden fountains had something to do with her zeal and that of her messengers. The Church of John Knox, however, while

it may have inherited the Scotch habit of holding fast to its share of truth in an argumentative and belligerent manner, inherited too a Scotch sincerity in dauntless faith and loyalty to it. The Covenanter took a grim satisfaction in dying for his creed, and the stanch spirit has come down so untainted into these modern laxer times that we are not surprised to read of men of educa-tion and exceptional natural power, who might command large salaries in the West, preferring to live in penury and often absolute need, rather than give up the work of preaching the gospel whose need of it is so great. The Ch Church, too, has shown a steady increase of zeal during the last few years. One hundred and thirty-six new churches have been formed during the past year; the whole number of missionaries in the home work being 993. We have no room gestive enough to give most of our readers a clear idea of the sincerity and high motives of those men. The largest salaries paid in any case are from \$800 to \$1,000. When we remember that the missionary must necessarily be an educated man, with a certain amount of power, able in any profes-sion or trade, no matter how humble, to command a larger income than this, and remember, too, that the career voluntarily chosen for himself and his family is one of constant pardship and deprivation, unlike others in that there is no room in it for possible wealth or gratified ambition, we can better appreci-ate the spirit that sent him there, and the magnitude of the work that holds him to it of it to Senator Morton is too much for him without flinching

MADAME PAREPA ROSA.

Parepa Rosa, which we published yesterday, base caused a profound impression in musical circles, and will be read with deep sorrow in widely separated quarters of the world-in England, where she was universally admired and respected; in Italy, where she won her earliest operatic laurels; in Egypt, which was the scene of her latest triumphs; but above all, perhaps, in the United States, where air years of remarkable professional labor and extensive travel have made her name a household word from occan to ocean, and secured for her hundreds of warm personal friends in all the chief cities of the Union. We have already sketched briefly the principal incidents of her life, but we cannot allow the grave to close over this illustrious singer and most uniable lady without a few words in commemors tion of her extraordinary services to art, and the influence which she has exerted upon the taste and culture of the American public. Nature gave her one of the most exquisite voices ever heard upon the stage. It had all good qualities. Its compass was magnificent; it reached the lowest notes of the soprano register, and ran up with ease to F in alt, or perhaps a little higher; and in all this great extent there was not an imperfect tone; every sound was deliciously sweet, and pure, and full; the most sente critic could detect no flaw, no weakness, no difference of quality. In volume it was absolutely phenomenal. It filled the Boston colosseum of 1899, where it rang out above the roar of cannon and the shouting of the monster chorus. Its whispers were heard through the largest opera houses, and its clarion tones electrified us, in triumphant songs like Handel's "Let the Bright Scraphim," as no voice ever did before, as no voice ever will again. So perfect was the beauty of this glorious voice that it used to touch the feelings merely by its rare purity and strength, quite apart from any sentiment which might lie in the music. Scusitive people are some times stirred to tears by the sight of an exquisite landscape; and we have seen audiences deeply moved by Madame ParepalRosa's delivery of a common song, not because the words or the composition meant anything, but because the tones were absolutely without a defect. Voice, however, was not the secret of her power. She had reached the very pinnacle of art, for she had learned to despise mare opportunities for vocal display, to discard vulgar embellishments and tours de force, and to esteem that the noblest style of singing which was the simplest and most natural. How many years of hard work and intelligent study were needed before this perfect culture was complete the public never suspected. When she stood before them, so quiet, so easy, so unaffected, the song seemed to flow from her lips without an effort and without premeditation. She sang as if she could not help it. Musia had no difficulties for her. With a physical strength equal to the most unparalleled demands, and a tech nical education which had long ago triumphod over the most serious problems of art, the exercise of her marvelous gift became a sort of second nature. Song for her was as easy as speech.

The melancholy news of the death of Madame

part a natural endowment. She won her first victories and her last on the Italian operatic stage When she came to America in 1866 she charmed the whole country with modern English ballads, and no one else has ever given those little inertistic songe so pleasant a character. She turned to the long neglected music of Handel, and, filled with the spirit of the grand old master, poured forth the mighty music of "The Messiah" and "Samson" with a majesty and glory of which America had no previous conception. What she did next with the English Opera we all remember. She gave it a character it had never enjoyed before either here or abroad, and if it become permanently established in this country we shall owe it principally to Madame Pareps and Mr. Carl Rosa. She had naturally a cheerful dispasition, and a taste for anything that was piquant in action and lively in sentiment, and she imparted consequently to comic opera a vivacity of which few would have thought her capable. She brought out for us in English "The Marriage of Figaro," and nothing could be more charming than her manner of interpreting this most delicious of operas. Underneath the superficial gayety of the music and the play, she caught the inimitable tenderness which suffuse Mozart's bright strains with a delicate sentiment of their own, and she gave to such famous numbers as the cauzonet "To the Zephyr," a meaning and character which other singers have never seemed to us to appreciate. Soon after "The Marriage of Figaro" succeeded the romantic "Oberon," and Oberon" was followed by one of the most brilliant series of Italian operas given in New-York for twenty years. On two occasions during this season the public excitement ran so high that Madame Rosa was loaded with laurels. Spring she purposed singing in English Opera in London and Drury Lane had been engaged for a series of representations under the management of her husband. She was to have had the honor of first presenting Wagner's "Lobengrin" to an English audience, she herself assuming the magnificent and exacting rôle of Elsa, and it was a part of her de sign to give the same opera afterwards in the United States. She would certainly have returned here it she had lived, and, probably would have brought

The versatility for which she has been so much

praised was in part the result of high culture and in

It is not upon the successes of her brilliant career, however, that her friends will now prefer to dwell Fame and fortune followed her all round the world. but these are the empty and transient honors which she must share with many other artists far beneath her. Her truest glory is that she honored her profession alike in her work and in her life. Long after the fleeting gratifications of the hour are for gotten, and the echoes of the matchless voice have ceased to resound, and the wreaths are withered, and the portraits hang faded on the wall, the great good which Madame Parepa Rosa accomplished here will be gratefully remembered. She opened the minds of the multitude to new conceptions of art. She discovered to them unsuspected beauties She elevated and refined their taste. She taugh them to despise vulgarity, and false pretense and affectation; to appreciate whatever is pure, and dignified, and conscientions; to hate the cheap devices of the showman. In six years she advanced the musica taste and knowledge of America by the measure o a whole generation. What Theodore Thomas has done with the orchestra she did with the oratorio the opera, and the ballad. Her influence will last all the longer from the fact that she was taken away before her great powers had shown any evidence of decay. We were spared the pain of witnessing any deterioration in the delicious tones or any decline in her physical vigor. The voice that haunts our memory is the voice of a woman in the splendor of her prime; the sweet face that rises before us will always be bright, and fresh, and smiling, as it was on that last night of her appear ance at the Academy of Music, when New-York with such hearty unanimity called her back again and again before the curtain, and bade her an affectionate farewell.

back Santley and Wachtel with her.

Of her personal character perhaps we need not speak at length. When we have said that she was a true and noble woman, whose private life was filled with unaffected goodness, and gentle deeds. and homely virtues, we have said enough. She was the friend of her audiences, and in all the hundreds of cities and villages of America that she has visited she will be mourned with unaffected sorrow. Those who were admitted to her society soon learned to love her, for she had a warm and tender heart, and her attachments were both strong and lasting. Her manner in private was precisely what it was upon the stage-genial, graceful, and unaffected was as simple in demeanor as a child. Adulation never turned her head, though praise of it was intelligent) delighted her, and she did not try to hide her satisfaction. The vexations inseparable from her career never gave even a tinge of scerbity to her temper. The mixed associations of the stage never impaired her dignified and ladylike demeaner. She practiced all the virtues of a loving wife, and it was the one great grief of her latter years that heaven did pot author her to become the methor of a liverer